

SQI Diagnostic CITES Declaration

SQI Diagnostics ensures that all animal products used for custom projects and assay development are in compliance with provincial, federal, and international laws governing the shipping of biological specimens. This is especially true for endangered and protected species.

CITES Appendix II cynomolgus macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) monkey sera and CITES Appendix I rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) monkey sera are often used by pharmaceutical companies in non-human primate drug development to test immunogenicity, pharmacokinetics, and other specific biomarkers prior to human trials. Both of these species are regulated by CITES.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international treaty to prevent species from becoming endangered or extinct because of international trade. Under this treaty, countries work together to regulate the international trade of animal and plant species and ensure that this trade is not detrimental to the survival of wild populations. Any trade in protected plant and animal species should be sustainable, based on sound biological understanding and principles.

The Convention was drafted as the result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Nairobi, Kenya. The text of the Convention was agreed upon at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington D.C., on March 3rd 1973. Today, over 180 countries and the European Union implement CITES, which accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35,000 species of animals and plants. Canada is one of the countries which have signed the Convention.

Environment and Climate Change Canada, ECCC, is the federal government department responsible for administering and enforcing CITES. In Canada, CITES is implemented through the Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA). Commercial trade in wildlife must be conducted in compliance with WAPPRIITA. This law stipulates the ECCC permit requirements for the international trade of wildlife, their parts, including blood, serum and plasma, and products made from them. Appendices I through III of CITES are implemented domestically in Schedule 1 of the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations (WAPTR) pursuant to subsection 21 of WAPPRIITA. Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) memorandum D19-7-1, Interpretation of the WAPPRIITA and CITES, has been updated to reflect current information and procedures. CBSA monitors ports of entry, manually verifying and validating permits, and referring shipments to the Wildlife Enforcement Directorate, Ontario Region (WED-ONR) of ECCC for inspection. All shipments of monkey sera/plasma or any other CITES appendix listed animal product are tightly controlled by SQI's quality assurance program under the standard operating procedure SOP-740-313 in compliance with CBSA, WED-ONR and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services.

All CITES Appendix II species being exported from the United States must be accompanied by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife CITES export permit. In addition, this permit has to be validated upon export by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. All CITES Appendix I species being exported from the United States must be accompanied by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife CITES export permit plus a Canadian CITES Import permit. Again, an inspection of the goods must be completed before export, and the permit must be validated.